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ployment. In each case the evil is attributed to economic causes, the attendant cost to society is shown, and a specific remedy is indicated.

The several topics are necessarily treated briefly. The data are drawn chiefly from recent American sources, and skill is shown in giving reality to compressed statistics, so that the work is a convenient popular summary of the case against low standards of wages and of living, with their concomitants of overwork, child labor, and unemployment. Dr. Nearing builds upon Professor Patten's optimistic doctrine of a surplus from production, and on Professor Devine's diagnosis which finds in ignorance the "true inwardness" of human misery. The major stress is accordingly laid upon educational remedies, including both the schools and the agencies which mold public opinion. Legislation, also indispensable, must be backed by an enlightened public sentiment.

In a comprehensive survey lurks the danger of unguarded statement. The author's condemnation of the public schools will seem to some too sweeping, and it may be doubted whether social adjustment under the domestic system was so complete as is implied in Chapter VII. There is room for question, also, as to the degree to which certain maladjustments are remediable by the measures proposed. Granted that depravity is to be traced to social arrangements rather than to original sin, defects of character do aggravate the friction, and it will be a long day before the anti-social spirit is driven out by educative processes. Even here, however, hope lies in the development of the sense of social responsibility, and *Social Adjustment* is to be welcomed among the agencies that contribute to this end.

ROBERT COIT CHAPIN.

Beloit College.

Correction and Prevention. Four volumes. Prepared for the Eighth International Prison Congress. Edited by CHARLES RICHMOND HENDERSON. (New York: Charities Publication Committee. 1910. Pp. 1530. \$10.)

The form, the nature, the magnitude and the limitations of this work were determined pretty narrowly by the immediate purpose, to present to the foreign visitors to the International Prison Congress, held in Washington in 1910, an outline of the history and status of criminology and penology in America. Each volume

corresponds with one of the four sections of the Congress, a division followed in the program and discussions of that body. This purpose also determines the method of treatment in detail, especial care being taken to explain those things which might present difficulty, and to emphasize those which might be of special interest, to foreigners. The order of arrangement is thus in many respects different from that which in all probability would have been chosen if the purpose had been to present the subject in the most logical and scientific form as a permanent record for the use of American students in the future.

A further condition modifying the form, materials, and methods of treatment was that the whole undertaking had to be planned, executed and published within little more than a year after the appropriation for the purpose was made available by the Russell Sage Foundation. It was thus impossible to have the whole work undertaken by one person or even to have each volume treated in a unified way. The work was done mainly as a public service by busy men in the midst of many other duties. When the untimely death of Dr. Samuel J. Barrows, the President of the Congress, left the organization for a time without leadership, his place was nobly taken by his friend, Charles R. Henderson, who took also the burden of editing this great collection of materials.

One of the four volumes (the third), that dealing with Preventive Agencies and Methods, Professor Henderson himself prepared. This in itself was a notable achievement under the conditions, and this volume is the most unified, being the only one of the four volumes which is a systematic treatise from the hand of one man. Beginning with the problem of heredity, it discusses the improvement of physical conditions in homes, streets, and factories, economic reform in such a wide field as unemployment, industrial insurance, control of corporations, etc., the reduction of drink and other social evils, the reform of courts, the improvement of education, and the development of the cultural influences in recreation, in social intercourse, and in religion. The claim is well justified that "the field to be covered was large, but it has been well tilled, and the book contains a great fund of suggestive material besides possessing deep inspiration toward this most important work of prevention." While evidencing here and there the haste of preparation, this volume is broad, tolerant and optimistic, and is in literary and sociological regards the masterpiece of the collection.

Though different in nature, the fourth volume on Neglected Children, by H. H. Hart, noted authority on this subject, is perhaps more immediately usable as a handbook of reform than is the preceding volume. It deals with a more circumscribed subject, but it is less unified and more eclectic in its choice and arrangement of material. Besides the chief author, ten others make signed contributions dealing with delinquent children, dependent children, cottage and congregate institutions, child helping societies, placing out work, the juvenile court, and miscellaneous preventive agencies. The other two volumes (first and second of the set), taken together, deal broadly with the history and development of prisons and reformatories for adults in the United States.

FRANK A. FETTER.

Cornell University.

Action Populaire-Année Social Internationale. (Reims: Action Populaire. 1910. Pp. 963.)

This large publication is a comprehensive review of the main movements toward social welfare in France and in some of the other countries of Europe during 1910. The statistical data concerning such movements and the conditions upon which they bear are well chosen and clearly presented. The bibliographical notes, however, show the careful selection of a Catholic mind, this being due to the fact that the editors are Catholics and the publication is intended as an interpreter of the work and activity of that church for social betterment.

The problems of the family, as would be expected of a publication of this character are given considerable space and the discussion is by no means dispassionate. The labor problems are handled with much more freedom and from a more liberal point of view. Labor legislation, the syndicates and socialism are the aspects of industrial movements which take a prominent place in the book, but other phases of welfare work, particularly as related to children and women's work receive a fair share of space.

Action Populaire is on the whole a very valuable compilation which is worthy of imitation in this country. It brings together facts which if more broadly selected would present an inspiring record of the continent's doings towards the promotion of social progress.

CAROL ARONOVICI.

Bureau of Social Research, Providence, R. I.